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BOROUGH OF DENBIGH



Annual Health Report

1971

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BOROUGH OF DENBIGH
ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT
1971

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I'r Maer, Henaduriaid a Chynghorwyr o Fwrdeisdref Dinbych

Mr. Maer, Henaduriaid a Chynghorwyr,

Mae'n bleser gennym ni a'r Arolygwyr Iechyd i gyflwyno ein hadroddiad ar iechyd yr ardal am y flwyddyn 1971.

Bwriedir ad-drefnu'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd yn y dyfodol agos, ac fe fydd hyn yn uno'r gyfundrefn driphlyg bresennol, sy'n cynnwys Gwasanaeth Iechyd yr Awdurdod Lleol, Gwasanaeth Ysbytai a Gwasanaethau'r Cyngor Gweinyddol, o dan un Awdurdod Iechyd. Dyddiad yr ad-drefniad yw'r 1af Ebrill, 1974, er mwyn cyd-redeg ag Ad-drefniad Llywodraeth Leol. Bydd llwyddiant yr awdurdodau newydd hyn yn dibynnu ar baratoad, eiddgarwch a diwydrwydd pawb sy'n gysylltiedig â'r newid hwn, ar hyn o bryd, ac ar ôl Ebrill 1974.

Daeth Deddf Gwasanaeth Cymdeithasol 1970 i rym yn Ebrill 1971, ac fe ddaethpwyd a gwasanaethau, er gofal plant, oedolion rhwystredig (yn feddyliol ac yn gorfforol) a'r henoed, o dan yr Adran Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol newydd y Cyngor Sir. Felly, y mae'r adran newydd hon yn mabwysiadu gweithgarwch Adranau Plant a Lesiant y Cynghorau Sir yn gyfan gwbl, ac hefyd rhai agweddau ar waith yr Adran Iechyd Sirol, fel Cymorth Cartref, a Gwasanaethau Llesiant Meddyliol.

Dymunwn ddiolch i chwi Mr. Maer, Henaduriaid a Chynghorwyr i gyd am eich cymorth a'ch arweiniad. Hoffem ddiolch hefyd i Glerc y Cyngor, yr Arolygwyr Iechyd a'r swyddogion eraill i gyd am eu gydweithrediad hwythau.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir,

M. T. ISLWYN JONES,
A. L. J. WILLIAMS,

Swyddogion Meddygol Iechyd.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Denbigh Borough Council

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

It gives us and the Public Health Inspectors great pleasure to present our report on the health of the district for the year of 1971.

Reorganisation of the Health Services will in the near future be implemented; this will unify the present tripartite system comprising the Local Authority Health Services, Hospital Services and Executive Council Services, under one Area Health Authority. The date of implementation is April 1st, 1974, simultaneously with Reorganisation of Local Government. The success of these new authorities will depend on the preparation, enthusiasm and diligence of all concerned now and after April 1974.

The Social Services Act 1970 was implemented in April 1971 and brought the social care of the deprived child, and the adult handicapped (both mentally and physically) and the elderly under the new Social Services Department of the County Council. Thus this new Department has taken over the functions of the Children's and Welfare Departments of the County Council *in toto* and also certain functions of the County Health Department, namely the Home Help and Mental Welfare Services.

We wish to thank you Mr. Mayor and all the Members of the Council for your help and guidance. We also thank the Clerk to the Council, the Public Health Inspectors and the other officers for their assistance and support.

Yours sincerely,

M. T. ISLWYN JONES,

A. L. J. WILLIAMS,

Medical Officers of Health.

Mayor of the Borough:

January - May, 1971: Alderman R. Gwyn Hughes

May - December, 1971: Alderman Edwin Cunnah

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:

January - May, 1971: Councillor Gwilym Davies

May - December, 1971: Councillor Gwilym Davies

Chairman of the Housing Committee:

January - May, 1971: Councillor David Jones

May - December, 1971: Councillor David Jones

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH

Area of the Borough	9,072 acres
Registrar General's estimated mid-year Home population:	8,340
Rateable Value (31/3/71)	£280,113
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,551

The estimated population of the Borough during the year was 8,340 compared with 8,630 in 1970.

Deaths

Comparability Factor67

	<i>England and Wales 1971</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1971</i>
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) ...	11.6	15.1	16.3
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population)	11.6	10.1	10.9
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 total live and still-births)	12	7	Nil
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 total live births)	18	Nil	15
Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	12	Nil	8
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	10	Nil	8
Peri-natal Mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still-births)	22	7	8

The following table shows the number of deaths which occurred during the year 1971.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Leukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diabetes Mellitus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Anaemias	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mental Disorders	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hypertensive Disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	20	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	4
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	4
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	M	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases, Genito—Urinary System .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Anomalies	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All Other Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	72	—	—	1	3	3	18	25	22
	F	64	1	1	—	1	—	5	12	44

There was a small (4.6%) increase in the total deaths (136) this year compared with 1970 in which there were 130 deaths. The crude death rate is 16.3 per thousand population which after correction for the age and sex distribution gives a corrected death rate of 10.9 which is 6% lower than that of England and Wales (11.6).

Deaths in persons over 75 years of age account for almost half (49%) of the total deaths. Only 24% of deaths occurred in age groups up to 65 years of age.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis associated with the industrial disease of pneumoconiosis caused the death of a man in the 55-65 year age group.

Cancer caused a total of 25 deaths; the commonest site being the lung with 5 deaths.

Diabetes Mellitus caused 3 deaths, anaemia one death and mental disorder on death all in females.

Pneumonia caused 22 deaths equally distributed between the sexes and the majority (14) being in persons over 75 years of age, but one child died of the disease.

Influenza caused one death, in an elderly male.

Intestinal obstruction and hernia, cirrhosis of the liver caused one death each and other diseases of the digestive system caused 3 deaths.

There was one death each as the result of diseases of the genito-urinary system and the musculo skeletal system.

Congenital abnormalities caused the deaths of 2 young infants.

There were 5 accidental deaths all except one being in over 75 years of age as a result of falls.

Infant Deaths

There were 2 infant deaths during the year compared with none during 1970 giving an infant mortality rate of 15 per thousand live births compared with 18 for England and Wales. Both deaths were the result of congenital abnormalities. One death was in the first week of life giving a neo-natal and early neo-natal mortality rate of 8 per thousand compared with 12 and 10 respectively for England and Wales.

Still-Births

There were no still-births during the year compared with one during 1970.

Births

Comparability Factor	1.14
Number of births relating to residents	132

The births were classified as follows:

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	72	51	123
Illegitimate	6	3	9
Still-births	—	—	—
	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 132

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Denbigh</i>	
	<i>1971</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1971</i>
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	16.0	15.5	15.8
Corrected Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) ...	16.0	15.7	18.0

There were 132 births during the year which is 2 fewer than those for 1970, and 4 fewer than the total deaths for this year. There was one more illegitimate birth than in 1970.

The corrected birth rate of 18.0 per thousand population is 13% greater than that for England and Wales.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1971, arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified in 1970 is given in the first column for comparison.

<i>Notifiable Diseases</i>	<i>Total 1970</i>	<i>Total 1971</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-5 years</i>	<i>6-15 years</i>	<i>16-25 years</i>	<i>25-45 years</i>	<i>46-65 years</i>	<i>66 and over</i>	<i>Age Unknown</i>
Infective Jaundice ...	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meales	112	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	11	—	6	3	1	1	—	—	—
	126	23	—	11	5	3	2	2	—	—

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 23 compared with 126 during 1970. The area was not affected by a measles epidemic during the year, only 2 cases being notified (one in January and the other in November) compared with 112 cases in 1970.

An outbreak of dysentery affected the town during the latter part of May, June and early July, with eleven notified cases, mainly in children. Each affected family was visited and instructed in personal hygiene. This and other similarly contracted diseases spread very rapidly among young children and children may be infectious although having few or no symptoms. A technique of hand rinsing was introduced into the schools with affected children. Each child rinses his or her potentially infected hands in a solution of benzylkonium chloride which is an extremely efficient sterilizing solution, and dries the hands on disposable paper towels. This procedure is carried out everytime the child enters the classroom, i.e., at the beginning of each of the four daily sessions and whenever a child visits the toilets during a session. This is in addition to normal hand washing. This technique is of proven value in the control of dysentery outbreaks in schools.

There was one isolated case of food poisoning in an adult female, and two isolated cases of infective jaundice. These diseases are like dysentery, spread by the faeco-oral route and stringent attention to hygiene is essential to prevent outbreaks of these diseases.

Two cases of whooping cough were notified in February, in children aged 1 year and 3 years. This disease is most serious in young babies but when older children contract the disease the young susceptible babies are at risk.

Two cases of scarletina, which is a mild form of scarlet fever, were notified, both were in school aged children.

One case of malaria was notified in a young lady who had recently returned from a malaria free area in Kenya via Ethiopia and Jerusalem. Infection probably occurred during this period. Many cases and even deaths have occurred during recent years in Great Britain and the importance of taking tablets during and following even brief stays in infected areas cannot be over emphasised. There is, of course, no risk of the spread of the infection in this country.

Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and the end of the year:

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Number on Register on 1st January, 1971	24	14	—	2	40
Number on Register on 31st December, 1971	23	15	—	1	39

Two cases of tuberculosis were removed from the register during the year. One case was cured and the other, a male died of tuberculosis. One new case was reported, and this illustrates that this disease is a continuing problem, and it is essential that vigilance is maintained until it is completely eradicated.

Anthrax

No cases of this disease in animals or man were notified during the year, as in 1970.

Brucellosis

No human cases were notified during the year compared with 2 during 1970. There is evidence that efforts to reduce the incidence of this disease in cattle are beginning to take effect. However, until this disease is completely eradicated from cattle all whose work brings them into close contact with cattle or drink raw infected milk are at risk of contracting this debilitating disease. Pasteurisation of milk is an effective method of killing the brucella organism and other organisms such as salmonella which cause disease in both cattle and man.

The County Public Health Inspector takes samples of milk from all producer retailers at three monthly intervals to detect the presence of brucellosis.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following shows the number protected by prophylactic measures:

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria	93	93
Whooping Cough	88	4
Tetanus	103	111
Poliomyelitis (Sabin)	73	109
Measles	107	—
Smallpox	59	74 Re-vaccinations
Rubella	77	—

The number of children who received immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis are satisfactory and no serious outbreaks of these diseases will occur whilst the level of immunity is high. Sporadic cases of whooping cough will continue to occur because the prophylaxis is not as efficient as the diphtheria, poliomyelitis and tetanus prophylaxis.

The number of children who received prophylaxis against measles is encouraging but cases will continue to occur while a proportion of children remain susceptible to the disease. Measles is not as serious as the aforementioned diseases but is unpleasant, causing much misery and can cause complications such as pneumonia, ear infection and encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). It is no longer necessary for any child to be exposed to the risk of these complications when a highly effective vaccine is available.

The number receiving smallpox vaccinations is much lower. Routine smallpox vaccination of infants is no longer considered necessary because of the declining world incidence of this disease. Smallpox is still present in certain major countries in Asia and South America and the eradication programme received a major setback with the outbreak of war in Bangladesh.

Tuberculosis — B.C.G. Vaccination

The number of senior school children tested and B.C.G. vaccination were as follows:

	<i>Denbigh Comprehensive School</i>
Number of children tested	127
Number of children found to be positive ...	26
Number of children found to be negative ...	87
Number given B.C.G. vaccination	86

The percentage of children giving positive reaction to the skin test was 20% compared with 29% during 1970. The positive reactors were investigated. No cases of tuberculosis were discovered. The percentage includes children from outside the area.

Care of the Aged

A number of old people were visited during the year, but no case required action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory at Conway carries out bacteriological examinations of water, food, etc., to detect any contamination. Milk is also examined bacteriologically and biologically for the presence of tubercule bacilli and brucella abortus.

Examination of throat swabs, blood, faeces, etc., are carried out to detect the presence of bacteria and viruses at Conway Public Health Laboratory and specimens have also been accepted at Rhyl hospital laboratory.

Ambulance Service

The following is given for the information of the Council, and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage covered during the year.

	<i>Denbigh/ Ruthin</i>	<i>Llanrwst</i>	<i>Cerrig.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
No. of cases conveyed—				
By ambulance:	16,442	2,805	200	19,447
Sitting car cases:	9,924	5,647	2,417	17,988
Total miles travelled—				
By ambulance:	152,051	32,249	7,214	191,514
Sitting case cars:	84,589	60,430	40,838	185,857
Number of ambulances per Station:	7	1	1 <i>at Pentrefoelas</i>	9
Whether manned by voluntary or full-time personnel:	8 full-time	2 full-time 3 voluntary	6 Voluntary	10 full-time 9 voluntary
Number of sitting case cars:	7	4	5	16

Area summary:

	<i>Number of journeys</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Total mileage</i>
Ambulances:	4,006	19,447	191,514
Sitting case cars:	2,761	17,988	185,857
Total:	<u>6,767</u>	<u>37,435</u>	<u>377,371</u>

Mental Welfare and Domestic Help Services

These services were transferred from the County Health Department to the Social Services Department when this was established on the 1st April, 1971.

Orthopaedic Clinic

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday morning in each month. Surgeons from the Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attend on the third Wednesday in each month.

Patients from the Borough also attend the orthopaedic clinics held weekly at Rhyl and Wrexham hospitals.

Venereal Disease Clinic

Clinics are held as follows:

<i>Place</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>
H. M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph.	Tuesday	4.30-6.30 p.m.
War Memorial Hospital, Wrexham.	Monday (Males)	5.00-7.00 p.m.
	Wednesday (Males & Females)	4.00-6.00 p.m.
	Friday (Male & Female)	5.00-7.00 p.m.

Family Planning Clinics

Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay.	Monday	2.30-3.30 p.m.
	Thursday	7.00-8.30 p.m.
The Clinic, Fforddlas, Rhyl.	Wednesday	7.00-8.30 p.m.
The Clinic, Prestatyn.	Thursday	10.00-11.30 a.m.
The Clinic, King Street, Mold.	Every Thursday	9.30-11.00 a.m.
	1st & 3rd Wednesday	7-8.30 p.m.
The Infant Welfare Centre, Borough Grove, Flint.	Every Wednesday	10.00-12.15 p.m.
	Every Thursday	10.00-11.30 p.m.
The Clinic, Connah's Quay. The Clinic Mount Street, Ruthin.	2nd Wednesday	10.00-11.30 p.m.
	4th Wednesday	7.00- 8.30 p.m.

WREXHAM

Grosvenor Road	Wednesday	6.45-8.45 p.m.
	Thursday	2.00-3.30 p.m.
Prince Charles Road	Tuesday	12.00-1.30 p.m.

The Ruthin Family Planning Clinic continues to hold one morning and one evening session per month.

The total number of members has risen to 136 making 41 additional members in 1971, 29 of whom were new members to the Family Planning Association. Of the 41, 5 were officially referred, 16 were recommended by a friend or another member, 5 by the Family Doctor, 9 were transferred from other clinics and 6 from advertising.

The majority, namely 30 were in the age group 20-29 years, 7 were over 34 years, 3 were 30-34 years and 1 younger than 20 years.

13 members who attended the clinic had had 2 pregnancies, which was the average number of pregnancies for the year.

17 members availed themselves of the cytological smear facility and all the results have been negative.

Cervical Cytology Clinic

Clinics are held as follows:

1 Grosvenor Road, Wrexham.	Thursday	5.30-8.00 p.m.
	By appointment only.	
Nant-y-Glyn Clinic, Colwyn Bay.	Friday	5.00-8.00 p.m.
	By appointment only.	

and also by General Practitioners.

Chiropody Clinic

This clinic is held by appointment at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, every Thursday.

Patients are referred to this clinic by General Practitioners, Health Visitors and District Nurses. A charge of 13p per treatment is made. The number of persons who attended this clinic during the year was as follows:

Number of sessions held	83
Number of appointments made	554
Number of attendances	485

Chest Clinic

Patients from the Borough attend the Chest Clinic held every Wednesday morning at the Denbigh Infirmary and at the weekly clinics held at the Chest Clinic, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham, and at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl.

School Ophthalmic Clinic

Clinics for school children are held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, by appointment, and children attend ophthalmic clinics held at Denbigh and St. Asaph Hospital.

Child Guidance Clinic

Clinics are held as follows:

Bod Difyr, Cefn Road, Colwyn Bay.	Wednesday and Friday by appointment.
Kelso House, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham.	Thursday and Friday by appointment.
Mercier House Clinic, Russell Road, Rhyl.	Monday by appointment.

Child Health Clinic

This clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon between 1.30 and 3.30 p.m. at the Clinic, Middle Lane, and is well attended as can be seen from the following attendance figures.

<i>Year of birth</i>	<i>First Attendances Denbigh</i>
1971	123
1970	115
1966/69	112
Total attendances: Under 1 year ...	1645
1 — 5 years ...	992

Welfare foods are available at the Clinic every Wednesday afternoon between 1.30 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. The number of first attendances was 350 compared with 378 in 1970, a decrease of 7%. Total attendances during 1971 were 2,637 compared with 2,432 during 1970, an increase of 9%.

Dental Clinic

The Mobile Dental Clinic visited the majority of the schools in the area during the year.

School Health Attendant

The School Health Attendant visited the schools in the area for the purpose of routine testing of children's vision and hearing. Children who were found to have defective hearing and/or vision were followed up and referred to a consultant for further examination where necessary. Colour vision tests are given to all boys at the age of 10 years.

The number of children tested during the year was as follows:

	<i>Audiometric Sweeps</i>	<i>Vision Sweeps</i>
Number of children tested	1210	1167
No. of children found satisfactory	1117	1079
Number referred to M.O.	41	—
Number referred to E.N.T.	1	—
Number of children on Vision Sweeps found defective	—	88
Number referred to School Nurse	—	65
Number referred to Eye Clinic	—	4
Number for Observation	52	19

Speech Therapy Clinic

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, by appointment on Thursdays. The children are referred from school teachers, health visitors, general practitioners and through medical officers.

The Speech Therapist, who is Welsh speaking, also visits the schools to discuss cases with the teachers and gives advice on how to handle speech defects amongst the children.

Nursing Services

The following are the names and addresses of the nursing staff serving the district:

Health Visitors:

Miss O. M. Hobson
Miss P. Kirby

Child Health Centre, Middle Lane, Denbigh
Tel. No.: Denbigh 2789.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

Miss E. Leach Jones

Civic Centre, Colwyn Bay.
Tel. No.: Colwyn Bay 55271.

District Nurses and Midwives:

Mrs. E. A. Price

76 Vale Street, Denbigh.
Tel. No.: Denbigh 2212.

Mrs. B. Jones

Woodsdale, Castle View, Denbigh.
Tel. No.: Denbigh 2310.

Relief District Nurses:

Mrs. M. E. Dowell

Fairfield, Llanrhydd Street, Ruthin.
Tel. No.: Ruthin 2489.

Mrs. A. E. Williams

22 Castle Park, Speiriol Estate, Ruthin.
Tel. No.: Ruthin 2659.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly collection is made throughout the area, all the domestic properties are using paper sacks, whilst business premises are using bins. Approximately 3,200 sacks and 500 bins are collected each week.

Large families are issued with two sacks on request, whilst the general public are able to purchase extra sacks from the Health Department at Whitehall.

A free collection of refuse is made from business premises once per week of three bins and any flattened cardboard boxes. Any additional collections are charged for.

A trial use of plastic sacks at Henllan was completed during the year, but no further action was taken due to the plastic sacks being unsuitable for the present type of paper sack holder in use.

Towards the end of the year the Dennis Gibson Lorry was showing signs of heavy wear and it was decided to purchase a new lorry which should be delivered in the Spring of 1972.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All the refuse from the area is deposited at one tip at Meifod, Henllan. A full-time attendant is employed to regulate the tip. The working of the tip was satisfactory during the year, the only problem encountered was that of mud during wet spells. The fly problem was kept under control and no complaints were received.

Old motor vehicles from the Borough are accepted free of charge at Meifod Tip during working hours.

SALVAGE

Waste paper is sorted and baled at the Old Butter Market, Factory Place. The Depot is near the town centre and waste paper and cardboard can be brought to the depot for disposal at any time during normal working hours.

Due to the economic situation the Paper Mills requested the Council to send only the minimum amount of paper to them, this has had an effect on the sales of the salvage.

The bonus scheme paid out £219.82 to the refuse collection staff in the year ending 31st March, 1971, but with the current trends it will be unlikely that any bonus will be paid out during the current year.

Householders who find difficulty in making the refuse sack last the week would ease their problem if all the cardboard, newspaper and clean waste paper were to be kept separately for collection.

DETAILS OF SALVAGE SOLD

Period ending 31st March, 1971

<i>Fibreboard</i>	<i>Mixed Paper</i>	<i>Newspaper</i>	<i>Total</i>
Weight: 73 tons 15 cwts.	Weight: 35 tons 13 cwts.	Weight: 23 tons 1 cwt.	Weight: 132 tons 9 cwts.
Value: £885.00	Value: £365.21	Value: £288.12	Value: £1,538.33

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Twelve months ending 31st March, 1971

Total cost 1970-71	£17,428.41
Less income from salvage and other recoveries	£ 1,666.49
Nett cost of collection and disposal	£15,761.92

Population	8,340
Area	9,072 acres
Number of vehicles	2
Number of men employed	9
Average haul to tip	3 miles
Nett cost of collection	£15,761.92

RECORD OF NETT ANNUAL COST

1960-61	£ 4,922	8	8d.
1961-62	£ 4,612	9	3d.
1962-63	£ 5,520	16	6d.
1963-64	£ 6,245	1	2d.
1964-65	£ 7,603	19	3d.
1965-66	£ 8,585	19	2d.
1966-67	£10,845	7	1d.
1967-68	£13,841	6	0d.
1968-69	£12,994	5	11d.
1969-70	£13,834	7	1d.
1970-71	£15,761	92p.	

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

Houses demolished	6
Unfit houses closed	9
Persons displaced	25
Families displaced	8
Unfit houses made fit after formal or informal action	23
Number of inspections made by Public Health Inspectors in connection with Slum Clearance and Housing Repairs	156

Tenants for Council houses are selected by the Housing Committee which is guided by a points scheme. All applicants in the Borough are visited by the Public Health Inspector and the Housing needs and circumstances of each applicant are investigated before points are awarded. All applications in which the medical condition of the applicant or family maybe significant are visited by the Medical Officer of Health.

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

Seven applications were received but only two were up to the necessary standard required for approval.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year a new Housing Act came into being, this Act increases the percentage of grant payable from 50% to 75% if all the work is completed before 23rd June, 1973.

It is hoped that as many people as possible will take advantage of these new grants.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS 1971

Number of applications received during the year:

			1971	1970
(a) Owner occupied	17	Number approved ...	17	15
(b) Tenanted	3	Number approved ...	3	4
	—		—	—
Total	20	Total	20	19
	—		—	—

Amount of Grants approved	£16,371.50
Number of Improvement Grants paid	15
Amount paid in Improvement Grants	£ 9,347.57
Average Grant per house	£ 623.17

STANDARD GRANTS

Number of applications received during the year:

			1971	1970
(a) Owner occupied	5	Number approved ...	5	7
(b) Tenanted	2	Number approved ...	2	1
	—		—	—
Total	7		7	8
	—		—	—

Amount of Grants approved	£1,600.
Number of Standard Grants paid	9
Amount paid in Standard Grants	£2,023.49
Average Grant per house	£ 224.83

AMENITIES PROVIDED

(i) Fixed bath	9
(ii) Wash basins	9
(iii) Hot water supplies	9
(iv) W.C. inside dwelling	9
(v) Sinks	8
(vi) Bathrooms	2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of food premises in the Borough is as follows:

Butchers Shops and Sausage Manufacturers	8
Food Shops	40
Bakehouses	6
Public Houses	11
Hotels (with restaurant)	6
Licensed Clubs	4
School Canteens	9
Other Canteens	9
Food Manufacturing	3
Slaughterhouses	3
Cafes	10

The larger food shops, hotels and cafes were visited at least once during the year. Food manufacturing premises were visited more often.

Number of inspections made at Food Premises 74

UNSOUND FOOD

Retailers in the Borough voluntarily surrender any unsound food in their possession for destruction after inspection by the Public Health Inspectors.

The following food stuffs were condemned during the year:

Meat at Retail Shops	65 lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	NIL
Canned Meats	37 lbs.
Other Canned Foods	3 cwt. 81 lbs.
Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown	13 cwt.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

SALE OF ICE-CREAM

Number of premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream 33

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough. Two situated in the town and the third in Henllan.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered since the Meat Inspection Regulations were introduced in 1963.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
1963	1,481	276	2,170	12,842
1964	1,645	114	1,905	10,418
1965	1,880	214	2,774	10,394
1966	2,025	159	3,384	13,451
1967	2,742	107	5,484	24,707
1968	3,094	51	8,684	23,913
1969	2,709	20	10,311	19,691
1970	3,374	34	11,863	21,395
1971	3,504	17	16,494	18,692

TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS KILLED AT EACH SLAUGHTERHOUSE

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
Messrs. Bodidris Beef Ltd.	2,893	16	14,718	11,655
120 Vale Street	379	1	1,776	4,774
92 Vale Street	232	0	0	2,263

The following charges are made by the Council for animals inspected.

Cattle	13p per head.
Calves	4p per head.
Pigs	4p per head.
Sheep	3p per head.

The number of animals killed showed an increase over the previous year's figures. Animals are slaughtered daily including Saturdays and Sundays from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. The inspection of the meat takes up a large part of the Department's time and an inspector has to be on duty every weekend to inspect the animals slaughtered. This involved 156 hours of duty outside normal working hours.

STATISTICS RELATING TO ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED DURING 1971

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>
Number killed	3,504	17	16,494	18,692
Number inspected	3,504	17	16,494	18,592
<i>All diseases except</i>				
<i>Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	19	5	127	27
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	298	0	1,855	248
<i>Tuberculosis</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	185	—
<i>Cysticerci</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	32
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	6	—	—	—

WATER SUPPLY

Public water supplies in the Borough are provided by the West Denbighshire and West Flintshire Water Board.

These supplies are sampled regularly by the Public Health Department.

North Wales Hospital Supply

22 rural properties in the West of the Borough are supplied with Untreated Water from the North Wales Hospital main. These properties have a piped supply of this water which is drawn from Llyn Bran and which is liable to contamination. All these properties on the supply have been warned either to fit suitable water filters or to boil all water used.

In addition to the North Wales Hospital and property, 21 private properties receive a piped supply of treated water from the Hospital Main.

Bryn Mulan Supply

This water is piped to farms and houses from an old reservoir formerly used to supply the town. The water is inadequate and contaminated. This water is piped to a number of properties and is not intended to be used for drinking water. The provision of the new mains supply has reduced the number of properties with no alternative supply to four. All persons receiving this water have been warned to boil it before using it for drinking water.

No. of premises 4

Lleweni Estate Supply

Dwellings and farms on this estate have an adequate and satisfactory supply of piped water from a deep borehole.

No. of properties supplied 9

Other Supplies

Some farms and cottages draw water from springs, shallow wells and deep wells. Generally the water is pumped to storage tanks and piped to the dwellings. Sterasyl water filters have been recommended in all cases of doubtful supply and a number are in use.

No. of dwellings connected to main supply	2,565
No. of dwellings supplied from stand pipes	Nil
No. of dwellings using wells and springs	10
No. of dwellings not connected to a Public Water Supply	77
No of dwellings using untreated water	48
Samples sent for bacteriological examination	36
Number satisfactory	29
Number not satisfactory	7
Number of visits made to premises in connection with water supplies	59

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

RODENT CONTROL

	<i>TYPE OF PROPERTY</i>	
<i>Properties other than Sewers</i>	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. No. of properties in district	2,524	83
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	53	1
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	31	1
(ii) Mice	22	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	255	3
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	27	—
(ii) Mice	24	—

Sewers

4. No sewers were infested by rats during the year.

The sewers in Henllan were inspected and treated but no 'takes' were recorded.

A total number of 970 visits were made to premises for the treatment of rodents.

Mr. D. Foulkes retired at the end of May and Mr. H. Roberts began work in the Department as Rodent Operative from June 1971.

INSECT PESTS

8 premises were found to be infested by insects and were disinfested successfully.

14 wasps nests were also destroyed where the insects were a nuisance to householders or the public.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Investigation of Water Supplies	59
Examination of existing drains	46
Investigation of Nuisances	131
Supervision of Refuse Collection and Disposal	667
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	113
Disinfestation of Premises	3
Inspections — Public Health Act (General)	34
Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants	140
Investigation of Housing Applications	143
Inspections — Slum Clearance	82
Inspections — Housing Repair	74
Inspections — Housing Act (General)	3
Inspections — Qualification Certificates	7
Inspection — Council Houses	170
Slaughterhouses — Visits for meat inspection	1201
Inspection — Food Premises	74
Inspections — Factories	28
Inspection — Offices, Shops, Railway Premises Act	48
Inspections — Pet Animals Act	5
Inspections — Petroleum Stores	4
Abandoned Vehicles — Visits re removal	51
Investigation — Rodent Infestation	24
Investigation — Complaints — Noise Abatement	71
Investigation — Clean Air Act	3
Caravan Sites Act	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Inspec- tions</i> (3)	<i>Number of Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	2	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	50	17	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	16	10	—	—
Total	28			

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>Number of premises newly registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at the end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year</i>
Offices	0	30	8
Retail Shops	6	67	27
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	12	12
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	8	110	48

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to Registered premises 131

Analysis by workplace of persons employed in Registered Premises at end of year

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	212
Retail Shops	268
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses ...	7
Catering Establishments open to the public	35
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—
Total	522
Total Males	236
Total Females	286

Staff

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act 2

COUNTY OF DENBIGH

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the BOROUGH OF DENBIGH during the year ended 31st December, 1971.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. taken</i>	<i>Not-Genuine, or</i>	
		<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Sub-standard</i>
Milk	10	9	1
Cheese Spread	1	1	—
Chicken Soup	1	1	—
Meat paste	1	1	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Sausage	3	3	—
Sausage rolls	2	2	—
Meat pie	1	1	—
Chocolate drink	1	1	—
Ice cream powder	1	1	—
Baby food	1	1	—
Pluritive tablets	1	1	—
Antiseptic cream	1	1	—
TOTAL	25	24	1

Of the 10 samples of milk submitted to the Public Analyst, only one received an adverse report. This sample was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 16.6%. As a result the person concerned has been cautioned. Of the samples submitted, five milks were tested for the presence of antibiotics with a negative result in each instance. Otherwise all samples were certified by the analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

D. HUGH OWENS,

Chief Inspector,

Ruthin Road,
WREXHAM.

County of Denbigh.

8th August, 1972.

RAINFALL CHART

The following Rainfall Chart has been kindly supplied by
Mr. R. Castle, M.I., Mun.E., Borough Surveyor.

Diameter of funnel of gauge; 4 ins.; height to top of gauge above
ground: 1 ft.; height of ground above sea level: 316 ft.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1.	0.03	—	0.48	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	0.22
2.	0.10	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	0.06	0.02	—	—
3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.98	0.09	0.18	—	—	—
4.	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.06	—	—	0.22	—
5.	0.03	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	0.71	—
6.	0.15	—	—	0.14	0.13	0.05	—	0.16	—	—	—	—
7.	0.05	—	0.02	—	0.03	0.26	—	—	—	—	0.39	—
8.	0.02	—	—	—	—	0.65	—	—	—	—	0.12	—
9.	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.04	—	0.60	—	—	—	—
10.	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	2.34	—	—	—	—
11.	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.55	—	0.05	—	0.04	0.01	—
12.	—	0.18	—	—	—	0.15	—	0.20	—	0.20	0.13	—
13.	—	—	0.02	—	—	0.22	—	0.68	0.08	0.24	0.01	—
14.	—	0.35	0.05	—	0.01	—	—	0.35	0.05	—	—	—
15.	0.08	—	0.07	0.03	—	0.17	—	—	—	0.10	—	—
16.	—	0.09	0.28	0.12	—	0.22	—	—	—	0.10	0.06	—
17.	—	0.14	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40	0.38	—
18.	0.20	0.02	0.03	—	0.01	0.89	—	—	—	0.82	0.22	0.20
19.	0.05	—	0.17	—	—	0.20	—	0.04	—	0.12	0.03	0.02
20.	0.10	0.06	0.27	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.05	1.15	—
21.	0.27	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	0.15	—	—	0.67	0.03	—	0.06	—	—	—	0.55	0.62
23.	0.15	—	—	0.87	0.05	—	0.32	—	0.02	—	—	—
24.	0.12	—	0.20	0.81	0.09	—	0.50	—	0.07	—	—	—
25.	0.01	—	0.19	—	—	0.07	0.31	—	—	—	0.01	—
26.	0.25	—	—	—	0.16	0.03	0.07	—	0.22	—	0.01	0.01
27.	0.04	0.08	—	—	0.01	0.05	—	—	0.02	—	0.16	0.02
28.	0.12	0.03	—	—	0.10	0.06	—	0.06	0.10	—	—	—
29.	0.26	—	0.03	—	0.01	—	—	0.06	0.01	—	0.22	—
30.	0.40	x	—	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.11	—	—	—	0.07	—
31.	—	x	—	x	0.06	x	0.02	0.01	x	—	x	—
TOTAL	2.64	1.00	2.52	2.74	0.76	3.90	2.44	4.54	0.81	2.09	4.45	1.09
Days with												
.01 or more	21	9	14	7	14	20	9	15	10	10	18	6
.04 or more	17	7	10	6	7	18	8	14	7	9	13	3

Year's Total ... 28.98

Total No. of days with .01 or more ... 153

Total No. of days with .04 or more ... 119

